was being charged for the preliminary survey but it had since been reduced. For the *hissa* survey, however, a fee of only 8 annas per survey number was being charged. The department was not compelling hissedars to put up *bandh* stones. Should a hissedar subsequently apply to the department to put up *bandh* stones, then a fee of Rs. 3 was leviable under the rules. It was always better to put up *bandh* stones as they would indicate the boundaries correctly and obviate all future disputes. This could be done more effectively if only the raiyats turned up at the time the Mojinidars or surveyors actually measured the lands and fixed up *bandh* stones. But the rules relating to the levy of fees were quite clear and the rates themselves were quite reasonable.

The PRESIDENT stated that if members still had any doubts, they might speak to the Revenue Commissioner and get them cleared

REPRESENTATIONS—*concld.*

No. 159.—Larger supply of medicines to Local Fund dispensaries at Chintamani, etc.

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY (Chintamani Taluk).

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY prayed that a more liberal scale of supply of medicines be adopted in respect of local fund dispensaries in places like Chintamani, where the attendance of patients was very large. He said that there was a general impression that the bulk of the stock indented for by the Medical Stores was being consumed by the bigger hospitals in the cities and that the needs of the mofussil places were not being fully met.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajaseva-sakta B. K. Narayana Rao) explained that he himself had recently paid a visit to Chintamani and scrutinised the register of medicines supplied to the dispensary there during the previous 3 years, and that he was satisfied that, on the average, there was no shortage of any medicine. In fact, the supply was so satisfactory that no supplementary indent was necessitated at all. At any rate, no complaints of inadequate supplies had so far been received either from Chintamani or any other place round about. He therefore said that there was no force in the complaint made in the representation.

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY replied that if the position was as stated by the Senior Surgeon, there was no reason why the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Chintamani should ask the patients to take with them cotton, lint, bandage cloth, etc., whenever they went to the hospital.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said that he knew that on several occasions, patients who went to the dispensaries to get their throats touched, had to return disappointed as the stock of mandles pigment was stated to have been exhausted. Similarly, very often, there would be a shortage of quinine also.

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO replied that to the extent possible, additional supplies would be made from the Medical Stores, if supplementary indents were sent.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO said that it was a matter of common occurrence in the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore to ask the patients themselves to purchase injection tubes and take them to the doctors. As this was causing great hardship in the case of poor people, he urged that arrangements be made to give free injections to all poor patients.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

In my address to you on the 28th of last month, I referred to the grave situation that had arisen in Europe. Dark clouds were gathering, the air was filled with fear and alarm, war seemed imminent, inevitable. To-day, fear has given place to joy, despair to hope, ill-will to goodwill. May this atmosphere long continue! It would be hideous to think that Europe was bankrupt of all resources except armament and defiance.

Humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to the British statesmen for the

noble part they have played in this crisis—Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Lord Runciman. The British people may well be proud of their country which can produce such men on such a critical occasion.

H. E. the Viceroy's Visit.

To come to matters nearer home. It is my most pleasing duty to inform you that the State is to be honoured in January next by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy. I have no doubt that a most warm welcome awaits His Excellency, not only as the Representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but also for his own sake as a staunch friend of the people of India, whom he is serving with a zeal and energy beyond all praise. His Excellency is one of those who believe that you can only govern men by serving them. This will not be Lord Linlithgow's first visit to our State. As President of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, His Excellency visited us in November 1926. He will now have an opportunity of seeing for himself the progress made since his last visit, both in the directions indicated in his monumental report and in others as well.

Work of the Assembly.

It is a source of gratification to me, as it is, I have no doubt, to you all that this session of the Assembly has been so interesting, so useful and, if I may add, so pleasant. I feel sure that we all recognise—whether official or non-official, whether belonging to this party or that—that we are all united in unswerving loyalty to our Ruler and in devoted service to our State.

As many as eleven bills were placed before the Assembly at this session. With the exception of two, namely, the bill to amend the Village Panchayet Act and the bill to provide for the mixture of alcohol with petrol for use as motor fuel, which were not approved by a large majority, the bills have been passed without a single dissentient. Even as regards those two bills, I should like to think that the opposition was not due to any intrinsic defects in them, but perhaps to a misapprehension of their exact scope.

It gives me much pleasure to tell Mr. Bhashyam and his friends that the Government, relying upon their assurance of co-operation, have decided to withdraw the prohibitory orders which are now in force in certain areas in this city.

Conclusion.

I wish to have the privilege to say a few words more in conclusion.

Our most pressing problem at present is the improvement of the economic condition of the people; in other words, the raising of their standard of living. I am thinking more specially of the *raiyat*. Even a slight rise in his standard of living will have a far-reaching effect upon the problem of unemployment and upon the general economic condition of the State. To achieve this end, it is necessary that both the administration and the people, especially those living in rural areas, should work hand in hand, each making a contribution towards a common purpose.

If we can secure the co-operation of all in the adaptation of old customs and old beliefs to new needs and new ideals, and in adjustments as inevitable as the change of seasons, we shall come more quickly to a progressive solution of present problems—there is no complete solution, of course, in an ever-changing world, but a way of getting along better. Long-standing passivity has to be broken down and a new initiative has to be awakened in our people.

By pursuing, as they are doing, an active policy of industrialisation, of development of agriculture, of provision of large and small irrigation works all over the State, and of rural improvement generally, the Government are, as I hope you will recognise, doing all they can to raise the economic level and to increase the prosperity of the country. This being so, the people should avail themselves fully of the opportunities thus afforded to them and take the fullest advantage of all the facilities which a kindly Providence and a patriotic Government have provided.

Political reform is good in its own way and in its own time. I do not decry it, but let us not make a fetish of it; as if all our happiness depended upon it, and as if it were the one and only panacea for all our ills. With this view, it may be, many will not agree, but I feel sure they will not misunderstand me, for I am only stating what, I believe, is an obvious fact.

What the country needs above all today is a steady and stable administration, a just and efficient administration; a constitutional government, of course, and no autocracy of any kind anywhere. That Government is to my mind the best government which enables two blades of grass to grow where one or none grew before, and which affords ample opportunity for the full development of the people in all fields of human endeavour—political, cultural and economic.

No people or community can prosper if they lack the virtues of self-help and self-reliance. No amount of outside help can make up for a deficiency in those respects and no grace can save us unless we help ourselves. Let us all, therefore, do what we can, both as individuals and as a people, to develop the productive capacity of our State and to make it, in ever increasing degree, a happy, prosperous and united land, where, to quote from the admirable Convocation Address of Mr. C. F. Andrews this morning, "the best ideals of India may be carried out on a princely scale with the cordial goodwill of the people behind them."

With three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja, the Assembly adjourned sine die *at 5-20 p.m.*

BANGALORE,
Dated 10th January 1939.

A SUNDARARAJA RAO,
Secretary, Mysore Representative Assembly.